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1914

SUTTON
SEED CORN
ANNUAL



THE
G.D. SUTTON CO.
MASON CITY, ILLINOIS

SUTTON SEED CORN ANNUAL



THE
G.D.SUTTON CO.
MASON CITY, ILLINOIS

THE LARGEST SEED CORN FIRM
IN THE WORLD

TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS, greetings, and best wishes for a happy, prosperous Nineteen-Fifteen. In spite of the droughts, hot winds and insects of 1913 and 1914, the farmers of the United States have forged ahead by using their brains as well as their hands.

Our business has increased right along. We have up a splendid lot of seed corn and will take the same careful pains as formerly in filling the orders for our thousands of customers.

We are spending a lot of time and money on breeding up our corn. This year we kept an expert busy with our several breeding blocks.

Our aim is to give our customers seed that will grow the greatest number of bushels of good quality corn to the acre. Quality and quantity is our motto.

Our friends all over the corn growing world have enabled us to build up an enormous business and we propose to do our level best to merit this. We devote our entire time to seed corn, and with the help of our customers, have built up the largest seed corn business in the world. We are proud of this fact and with increased energy will strive for still better corn that the American farmer may grow two good ears where only one grew before.

With very best wishes, we are,

Very truly yours,

G. D. SUTTON *and*

C. A. MCHARRY

of

THE G. D. SUTTON CO.



Pure Bred Seed Versus Poor Seed



ONE bushel of graded seed corn will plant from 7 to 10 acres, giving a perfect stand, if it all grows. If the germination of pure bred seed corn and common ordinary seed corn are both perfect, then the pure bred seed will pay for itself many times by its stronger yielding powers. Our motto, "Sutton's Corn Grows" given us by our customers, assures a good stand; then, with the high yielding strains we breed, the customer is practically assured a big yield if season is at all favorable and he does his part. We breed and grow our corn so that we feel that we give our customers the best seed possible from

a commercial standpoint and at a price that all farmers can afford.

To sum the whole matter up then, we honestly believe that no farmer can afford to plant crib, seed or ordinary bred seed at market price when he can get pure bred high yielding seed at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per bushel. It is purely a business investment, no sentiment entering into it. The number of bushels of good marketable corn grown on an acre or a thousand acres is the test that counts. The size of the check received from a field of corn is the argument that convinces. In hundreds of tests, pure bred seed has won out every time on the dollar basis, not mentioning the increased feeding qualities, etc.

An increase of one bushel per acre much more than pays for the seed and saves the farmer a lot of worry and hard work.

Send us your order now. Will ship now or later as you please.

Economy to Buy Pure Bred Seed, Specially Cared For.

Seed corn that has been bred for high yields and that has been gathered early and fire dried, is the cheapest seed you can buy, even if you pay \$5.00 per bushel.

One bushel plants 7 to 10 acres. A very slight increase in yield pays for it. If you get 10 extra stalks to the row, you more than pay for the seed, and the only seed that is absolutely sure of germinating perfectly is seed that is early gathered and kept by fire, avoiding freezing and thawing.

The small seed dealer, even though he has good corn, cannot have the best seed, simply because he hasn't the facilities for drying it and keeping it dry.

Avoid the Scoop-Shovel Seed Dealer.

Do not buy seed corn of the dealer who does not grow his own seed. Especially, do not buy of a big seed dealer who does not grow his own corn and who advertises 10 to 20 varieties and who never exhausts his supply, however great the demand.

They make strong statements in their catalogs but, should you visit

Sutton's Corn Grows



their plants, you would not only be disappointed but would not use their seed, if given to you.

The seed man who invites inspection, who solicits you to visit his seed house, is the only seedman worthy of your patronage.

We Are Pioneers.

We began business sixteen years ago and have developed our business from nothing to the largest of its kind in the world. We have many imitators but few competitors. There is no competition between a seedsman who breeds and grows his own seed and the seedsman who buys corn here, there and everywhere, sorts it with a shovel, shells it with a big power sheller, and then out of one crib will sell a dozen varieties. Farmers, try to avoid this sort of a dealer in sending in your order. There are several legitimate houses.

If you won't order of us, select some other legitimate firm.

We are after the crooks in the seed business, and hope soon that there will be a Federal law controlling the sale of all seeds. We would like for all of our customers to visit our plant and see just how we breed, grow and sort our seed corn. We have nothing to conceal but a whole lot to show.

Come and visit us. See our proposition on page 29.

Why Ear Corn Is Fifty Cents Higher Than Shelled.

This question is put to us so often, that we answer it here.

Crates for ear corn cost 22 cents per bushel in carload lots. We can put $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of shelled seed in a 14-cent bag. Then there is from 60 to 62 pounds of shelled corn in a crate of 70 pounds of ear, and yet the customer only gets about 50 pounds of seed after butting, tipping and



ONE OF OUR BIG DRYING HOUSES

Sutton's Corn Grows



grading a crate of seed corn. Then the crate corn has to be carefully handled by hand while the shelled does not as it is nubbled any way. In favor of the ear corn is an average larger ear than the shelled, but against the ear seed and in favor of the shelled is the fact that the earliest matured ears get to the shelled seed as they shell and batter more and get too ragged for the crate while all the big soggy ears do not batter and when dry go to the crates. The abnormally big ears are not the best seed ears, as all farmers know, so it is a toss-up as to which is the better, ear or shelled seed, the advantage, in our judgment, being in favor of the shelled seed. We are so thoroughly convinced of this that we are willing to sell two or two hundred bushels of seed half ear, half shelled. If the customer gets a better stand, a better quality or a better yield with the ear seed (all other conditions being equal) than he does with the shelled, we will return his money in the fall when he husks his corn. We have had farmers try this out, so feel that we are taking no chances in making this offer.

How We Care For Our Seed Corn.

We select our seed corn early, hang thousands of bushels on wire hangers and put thousands in wire vaults, then immense hot air furnaces, four of them, with many electric fans to force the radiation, are turned loose night and day until the moisture in the corn has been reduced to 10 or 12%. This is the only absolutely safe plan to assure perfect germination.

Much of our corn contains 35% moisture when it comes to the house owing to early selecting. This will give you some idea of our shrinkage. If there is a better way to care for seed corn, we would like to know of it, as we are always seeking the best.



G. D. SUTTON EXAMINING A BREEDING BLOCK

Sutton's Corn Grows

Below the title, there is a decorative row of 15 corn cobs arranged in a slightly wavy line.

How We Grow Our Seed

WE own but very little of the land on which our seed corn is grown, but every bushel is grown by contract, under our personal supervision, from seed which we furnish. It takes about 6,000 acres to grow our seed corn. The G. D. Sutton Company owns about 1,000 acres; some of it is seed corn land and some of it is not. You can realize what a gigantic undertaking it would be to farm 6,000 acres of land in order to grow our seed corn. If we owned



ONE OF OUR MAMMOTH DRYING HOUSES AND SHIPPING WAREHOUSE—LOAD DIRECT INTO CAR

that much land, we probably would not be in the seed business, because it would take all our time to look after our land.

Our Plan.

Here is the way we grow our seed. We plant, cultivate and husk out our breeding plots ourselves, and from these and the multiplying plots we get the seed with which we supply the farmers who grow seed for us.

The Best Farmers.

We furnish the best and most up-to-date farmer with seed for his acreage. He takes the seed, plants the corn and cultivates it, but the

Sutton's Corn Grows



corn belongs to us absolutely from the day planted and is delivered to us or picked by us whenever we want it, if it will do for seed corn. If there is no seed corn in it, he keeps the crop or markets it any way he chooses. As we have only the best farmers, we have 40 to 50 good live men looking after our interests all the time because we have a clause in our contract which says that if the corn isn't of proper seed quality, it can be rejected, and as we take it very early and at 70 pounds to the bushel, it pays the farmer big to grow it and he does his best to grow first quality corn.

Grow All Our Own Seed.

We grow all our seed within hauling distance of our seed houses, going out as far as four or five miles. This gives us an immense territory and a pick of the soil, and we can isolate our varieties. When a farmer adjoins one of our fields and is going to plant corn of a different variety, we supply him with seed of same variety.

Our plan is the best plan of all. We formerly farmed and grew our own seed, but found it very unsatisfactory to say the least, and for sev-



ONE OF OUR BREEDING BLOCKS

eral reasons. You can't keep your corn pure because pollen blows so far.

It is not possible to keep over one-third of the acreage in corn, if you keep up the fertility and this you must do if you grow good corn. 300 to 350 acres of corn is about all that can be grown on a 1,000 acre tract, so it is a small factor in the seed business. A seed man advertising this way draws attention to three things. First, mixed seed. Second, too much hired help and not enough personal interest, with the natural

Sutton's Corn Grows



result, poor quality of corn. Third, can have only a limited quantity of seed at the most and in case of a local damage, has no other place to get his seed.

Seed Corn Our Only Business.

In conclusion: We devote all our time to the breeding, storing, sorting, testing and shipping of seed corn.

We grow our seed by contract with our best farmer neighbors, furnishing all the seed from breeding plot stock. We put out more corn than we can use and take only the best.

Extra Good Seed This Year.

We were very fortunate this year with our corn. In spite of the unfavorable season we have good corn, extra sound and heavy. We have as fine a lot of seed as we ever had. Our corn averaged from 40 to 65 bushels, and matured perfectly. Germination is perfect.

If you are not too far away, visit our plant and see for yourself. We are proud of our seed this year.

Many of our huskers averaged over 100 bushels per day and delivered it to our houses. It takes good corn to do that.

We had one field of Silvermine that averaged 60 bushels and Silvermine is a small and early variety. This season has proved beyond a doubt that Mason County is the **quality** corn county of Illinois.

Our Breeding Blocks.

We had very good success with our breeding blocks this year. On two we used only surface cultivation. They were on old blue grass sod. We turned under a very heavy turf, and to avoid disturbing this, we simply kept the surface mulched and got an average of 60 bushels, notwithstanding the drouth and hot winds.

Notice the photos of our breeding blocks, the heavy stalk and foliage.

We will use the seed from these blocks to plant our entire acreage next year. By doing this, we furnish seed to our customers that is only one year behind our breeding blocks. We detassel every other row and practice the ear to row method. Our detasseled rows make a much better yield, proving that cross-fertilization increases the yield.

Breeding For Two Ears to the Stalk.

We have been experimenting for four years with twin ears. We started by selecting four stalks of Reid that produced two good average ears to the stalk. We planted these ears in a plot and from them selected only the best twins. This year we selected several of the most promising, and hand pollinated them from others equally promising. Next year we will use only the hand pollinated in a plot. We hope to get a reasonably early type of Reid that will have a strong tendency to grow two ears to the stalk. If this experiment works, it ought to make a variety that will yield 100 bushels per acre easily. See the photo of hand pollinating.

Sutton's Corn Grows



We Favor Government Inspection

WE favor a federal law placing all seed firms under government inspection. There is too much fraud in the seed business. Seeds should be sold true to name and of germinating powers of 90 per cent or better.

Too much seed is sold by unscrupulous seedsmen that has no merit. Poor in quality and low in germination. The seedsman who is afraid to have a government official inspect his stock and investigate his methods should be compelled to get out of the business.

The seed corn men who get out big catalogs making all kinds of promises and then fill their orders with any old corn are on a par with the fellows whom Uncle Sam has been sending to the pen for using the mails to defraud.

Seed Corn and Honesty.

We fill all our houses early in the fall with the very best of seed. We dry it, test it, and when it is all sold, we are through for that season and return the money to our farmer friends, who send us orders after we are sold out.

Many of the seed corn men who get out the biggest catalogs and make the biggest promises, and sometimes steal our pictures of corn, do not do this. They put up little corn in the fall, depend on buying their stock from farmers' cribs or the elevators, and are **never** out of seed corn (?) as long as they get an order to fill, and never return any money if they get their fingers on it.

These are the fellows who ought to be driven out of the seed corn business by government inspection.

You Get What You Pay For.

Our answer is: We are the largest seed corn firm in the world. If we did not absolutely send out the very best seed, we couldn't and wouldn't be the largest firm in the world growing seed corn. When you buy seed corn of us, you get what you buy—seed corn—thoroughbred, high yielding and strong in germination. Don't buy your seed corn of a general seed house because you don't know what you are getting; nor of the little fellow, who has good corn but no special place to keep it, as high germination is the most important factor in good seed corn. Remember that we butt and tip by hand—no machine used in getting our seed except small two-hole shellers and mammoth graders.

Our Old Customers Our Best Recommendation.

Our old customers are responsible for our mammoth business. We get hundreds of new customers each year. We certainly appreciate this fact, but if it were not for our old customers who order each year

Sutton's Corn Grows



regularly, our business would not be what it is today. Four-fifths of our business each year is from our old friends. Hundreds of our customers have been on our books regularly for 6, 8 and 10 years.

They Buy of Us Every Year.

They do not make any effort to save their seed but get it of us each year. Most of these customers are large farmers, using from 10 to 50 bushels of seed corn. They tell us that they have found that it pays to get their seed corn of us each year. When you figure the expense of getting out your own seed, you will find that it costs but little more to buy it of us, and we are much better prepared to take care of it than the average farmer. Our seed assures you a perfect stand.

Order early and we will ship it any time you say. We are simply quoting our old customers when we say "Sutton's Corn Grows."

Poor vs. Perfect Stand.

If you plant poor seed, have missing hills, and get an 80 per cent stand, you lose 20 per cent of your corn crop. On an 80 bushel yield at 50 cents per bushel, this means \$8.00 per acre loss, which is good rent on high priced land.

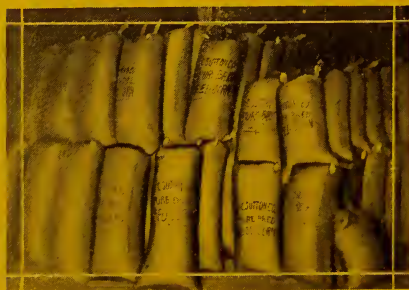
Buy Sutton's Seed at less than 50 cents per acre and get a perfect stand.

Five to Eight Dollars More Per Acre.

A perfect stand means from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per acre more; and then thoroughbred seed will give you a yield of from 5 to 20 bushels more than if you planted "run out" seed. Therefore, if you plant Sutton's

Seed, you get two of the essentials of a bumper crop, viz.: perfect stand and high yielding seed, as our corn is grown from ears selected for their high yields in our breeding blocks.

"Corn bred for several years for increased yield will produce, with exactly the same treatment, 10, 20, or even 40 bushels more per acre than unselected seed."—Bulletin 229, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



SHELLED SEED READY TO SHIP

Seymour, Ill., Oct. 26, 1914.

The Reid's Yellow Dent I purchased of you this year grew almost to a grain. The 15 bushels planted 130 acres. Had a good stand. Had another very dry hot season. The corn will make 45 to 50 bushels per acre. I can recommend Sutton's seed corn to anyone wanting good seed.

ELLSWORTH ANDERSON.

Chatsworth, Ill., Nov. 3, 1914.

The seed corn was good. My corn will make about 40 bushels to the acre. If we had had rain it would have made 80 bushels. We have had no rain from the time it was planted until after it was matured. There were some of the largest ears that I ever shucked or saw in my life. Much corn around here only made from 8 to 25 bushels.

EDWARD FOLEY.

Sutton's Corn Grows



Suggestions for a Bumper Corn Crop

THE roots of the corn plant interlace between the rows within 30 days after planting. Avoid tearing them up with the cultivator. "Cultivate your corn, don't plow it." In most cases practice surface cultivation. To avoid clods beneath the surface, disc ahead of the breaking plow.

Harrow at once each day's plowing. If a hard rain comes before planting, disc and harrow ahead of planter. Have your corn mostly cultivated before you plant it.

Keep your ground level to conserve moisture. Don't hill up your corn. The brace roots will reach the ground; don't try to bring the ground to the roots.

Don't burn your stalks. Just as well burn the manure pile.

Practice rotation of crops—if you can't grow clover, grow cow-peas or soy beans. Two crops of corn are enough on any soil before changing.

Get a good seed bed, then practice shallow cultivation. Cultivate as often as soil conditions warrant—never less than three, often four or five times.



OUR MAIN OFFICE AND ONE OF OUR MAMMOTH DRYING HOUSES

Use best thoroughbred corn that has never been allowed to freeze. This assures a perfect stand.

Rich soil, a good seed bed, plenty of cultivation and pure seed of strong germination, practically assures a bumper crop.

Remember, "Sutton's Corn Grows." Order early. Each ear examined before shelling or crating. All shelled seed butted and tipped by hand, no machinery used except a two-hole spring sheller and a mammoth grader with four screens, graded for the edge drop planter.



Why You Should Buy Your Seed Corn of The G. D. Sutton Co.

Largest Growers in the World.

FIRST: You should get your seed corn from us because we are the largest growers of seed corn in the United States. There are many ways by which so-called seed corn men get their corn; the large general seed houses who sell everything from radish seed to evergreen trees raise very little, if any, of their seed corn. They go out and buy it by the carload, sometimes from other seed corn men, sometimes from farmers who sell them crib corn just like you have on your farm, and sometimes they even go on the market and buy number two corn, grade it and sack it and ship it out for seed corn. Then there is another class of seed corn men who try to raise all the corn they sell on their own farms; they seldom have a good equipment for drying and caring for their corn, but the main objection to their method is, that their corn gets mixed with other varieties and sometimes they sort out corn from other fields in which there is no real seed corn.

Our Method.

Now, our method is entirely different from these. We grow all our corn within a radius of six miles of Mason City and Geneseo. It takes about 6,000 acres of land to grow our seed corn, but we did not take corn from all this land. We took seed from only those fields which had seed corn in them. In other words, if a local hail or wind storm damages a field, we don't use that field for seed purposes, but go to another section which was not hurt by the storm. Another thing: it gives the correct soil for each variety. By doubling the acreage we can possibly use, we get better seed corn because we have a greater acreage to select from. The man who has only a few hundred acres in one place is compelled to take his seed corn from that place, and when the corn is injured in that section, he is compelled to use his inferior corn for seed or have no seed at all. With us, when a field of corn is injured in any way, we simply reject it and go to a field that is good. We are always sure of good seed while the small seed grower is not.

Isolate Each Variety.

The second reason is: We can isolate our fields and keep each variety pure, while the seedman who tries to grow all his seed on one tract cannot do so. Pollen will blow a half mile or more, so that it is necessary to have a variety of seed surrounded by fields of same variety. The man who grows all his seed on one tract cannot do this, but is compelled to plant different varieties close together.

Grow Our Seed From Breeding Blocks.

The third reason is: We grow our seed from seed selected from breeding blocks so that our seed is from individual ears of high yield-

Sutton's Corn Grows



ing records. That is the reason our customers get such big ears. The big general seed corn man gets his seed whenever and however he can, so that his corn at best is only a grade corn. Buy your seed only of men who grow the seed themselves.

Best Equipped to Take Care of the Seed.

The fourth reason is: We are the best equipped for caring for our seed after we get it into the houses. We have three immense plants; capacity 75,000 bushels. Our hangers, if placed end to end, will measure over forty miles with two ears of corn every four inches; our drying vaults, if placed end to end, will measure over one-quarter of a mile. Our



HAND POLLINATING IN ONE OF OUR BREEDING PLOTS. THE YOUNG MAN SHOWN HERE SPENT HIS ENTIRE TIME WORKING WITH OUR BREEDING PLOTS

ventilating flues running through the corn will measure approximately three-quarters of a mile. We have five large furnaces, in whose cold air ducts are large electric fans which run night and day and drive the dry air up through the corn. We burn six to eight carloads of coal annually. Our buildings have about three hundred ventilating doors and windows by means of which we can open the entire sides of the houses on the dry, warm, windy days of early fall, and by closing which we can make the houses tight when the cold wet weather comes and we have to start up the furnaces. We dry all we can by nature and use heat only to supplement the natural fall winds. This system perfectly dries out our seed and is the reason that "Sutton's Corn Grows." No

Sutton's Corn Grows

Below the title, there are two rows of small, identical illustrations of corn cobs, one row on each side of the central illustration.

other seed plant comes anywhere near our mammoth equipment, neither can the small breeder with no seed house compete with us in germination.

Each Ear Examined and Butted and Tipped By Hand.

The fifth reason is: We are more careful in getting our seed out. Each one of our men works at a table by himself—he examines each



HAND BUTTING AND TIPPING. EACH MAN WORKS AT A TABLE BY HIMSELF, USING A COB AND JACK-KNIFE IN THE OLD FASHIONED WAY. EACH EAR IS EXAMINED CAREFULLY

ear and uses a jack-knife and a cob in the old fashioned way. We tip and butt our corn by hand—we do not do it by machinery. We will not get out poorer seed in order to save money on labor. Our ear corn is examined one ear at a time and several grains taken out and examined with a knife. Our shelled seed is examined in the same way and then butted and tipped by hand. We do not butt and tip by machinery, but by hand, so that bad corn may be detected more easily, before going to the sheller, and then run over a mammoth grader that takes out any irregular grains, making a uniform seed for the edge-drop planter.

In summing up, if you get seed of us, this is what you get: Early selected, thoroughbred, high yielding seed; carefully selected and of highest germinating power. Result: Even stand and big yield of choice corn.

Sutton's Corn Grows

A decorative row of small corn cobs separates the title from the subtitle.

Reid's Improved Yellow Dent

This Splendid Type of Yellow Corn Is a World Beater, and Was Originated by James Reid, of Delavan, About Sixteen Miles From Where Our Seed Is Grown.



AN IDEAL BUNCH OF OUR IMPROVED REID'S YELLOW DENT

Light golden in color, ears from 9 to 12 inches long and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. No space between rows, which range from 20 to 24. The cob is almost completely covered with corn. Very small shank; ears run very uniform in size, color and shape. Shells from 88 to 90 per cent of corn. Kernels are moderately dented or rough and fully a half-inch deep. Cob red and medium in size. This corn is very easy to husk. Stalks from 9 to 12 feet and an abundance of foliage, making it popular for fodder. We have the strains of Reid that won first prize at the Chicago, Springfield and Omaha corn shows. This corn will get out of the way of frost in from 95 to 110 days, according to location, soil and season.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents, postpaid; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Ear Corn, \$3.00 per bushel in bushel crates. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.

Sutton's Corn Grows

Improved Leaming

This splendid variety of yellow corn was originated in 1826 by Mr. Leaming of Ohio and has been developed to a high state during the last ten years. We have the Chester & Coolidge strain. Ears from 9 to 11 inches long and from 7½ to 8 in circumference, weighing from 12 to 17 ounces each, 16 to 24 rows of kernels, small space between rows.



A FEW EARS OF IMPROVED LEAMING

Rows contain from 50 to 58 broad, thick, deep kernels. Kernels rough, rounding wedge-shaped. Red cob, medium size. Stalks 9 to 12 feet high. Valuable for either forage or ensilage. The large percentage of sugar in every part of plant makes it the prize fodder or ensilage variety. One of the best standard varieties grown. Matures in from 100 to 110 days, according to soil, location and season.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents, postpaid; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Ear corn, \$3.00 per bushel, in bushel crates. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.

Stronghurst, Ill., October 15, 1914.

Have used Sutton's seed corn for a number of years and have found it to be all that is claimed for it. Without an exception it has given entire satisfaction. Will be in the market for more.

W. J. REEDY.

Oakland, Ill., Oct. 11, 1914.

The 14 bushels of seed corn I got of you last spring was good. Had a good stand and have some fine looking corn this fall.

W. J. HAWKINS.

Stewardson, Ill., Oct. 13, 1914.

Your seed is the best I have ever used. Used your seed on my farms this year and all proved more than satisfactory as I have the best yield I have ever had. I do not think you can improve your seed corn.

CHAS. W. WILSON.

Kane, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

I found the seed corn I got of you good and had a good stand. Will want 6 bushels of Boone County White next spring.

W. B. GREENE.

Sutton's Corn Grows

Sutton's No. 9 (Early Yellow)

For several years we have been experimenting to secure an early yellow which would give a large yield and yet mature early. We believe we have finally secured such a corn in the Sutton's No. 9 (Early Yellow). This corn is a slowly tapering ear of medium length; kernels very deep, and a deep yellow or golden color. A rough dent corn with 16 to 20 rows and wide space between rows. The cob is very small and,



SUTTON'S NO. 9 (EARLY YELLOW).

with the deep kernels, this makes the highest shelling percentage of any corn we know. In our experiments this corn has shown remarkably good yields and will mature in 95 to 100 days.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents. Shelled, one-half bushel, \$1.50. One bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Ear corn, in crates, \$3.00 per bushel. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.



Vermont, Ill., May 20, 1914.
We were well pleased with the seed corn. It is O. K. G. W. WELCH.

Springfield, Ill., May 19, 1914.
The corn is just coming through the ground and is showing almost a perfect stand. I am very much pleased with it.
JOS. B. PERKINS.

An Average Yield of Over Ninety Bushels.

Mason City.
This is to certify that I raised forty acres of Reid's Yellow Dent from seed secured of G. D. Sutton and received a yield of ninety-three bushels per acre over the scales. Corn was of extra fine quality. It pays to use pure bred seed corn.

J. H. ELY.

Sutton's Corn Grows

Sutton's White Dent

We originated this splendid corn. Several years ago, we secured two bushels of seed corn (variety unknown by us) that seemed to be very similar to Reid's Yellow Dent, only was a pearly white. We desired to grow a white corn with practically the same characteristics as the Reid, so began breeding this corn by planting individual ears that were nearest our ideal. We have kept this up until we now have a white corn that grows true to type, has about the same type as Reid only a trifle larger, good strong stalk and very prolific. We are having an immense sale of this corn. Our neighbors here at home have taken it up and are strong



SAMPLES OF OUR WHITE DENT—MORTGAGE LIFTERS

in their praise both as to maturity and yield. We consider it one of the best varieties of corn grown. It is a little earlier than the Boone County White and grows very symmetrical ears. We are compelled to put up more of this seed than any other white, owing to the big demand.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents, postpaid; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Sack free. Ear corn, \$3.00 per bushel, in bushel crates. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.



Pontiac, Ill., Nov. 29, 1913.
The corn I bought of you last spring grew well despite the drought. The yield is 50 bushels per acre. It is the best filled at butt and tip of any I ever raised.

EDWARD LEISTER.

Bonnie, Ill., Jan., 1914.
I have had the best results from your seed corn of any I have ever planted. Have taken several premiums on it and can say it is all you claim for it.

A. E. KIRK.

Sutton's Corn Grows



Sutton's Improved Boone County White

This famous corn has made a record for big yields that has never been reached by any other variety. Boone County White was originated by James Riley of Thorntown, Ind. Our Boone this year is fine. We have an immense lot of this corn that is simply fine in every particular. Don't be afraid to order this if you are in the Central or Southern corn belt, as it will mature and make a bumper crop. Ears from 9 to 12 inches in length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, 16 to 24 rows, well filled



THIS FAMOUS CORN HAS TAKEN MORE SWEEPSTAKES PREMIUMS THAN ANY
OTHER WHITE VARIETY

at tips and ideal butts. Pure white in grain and cob, solid as a rock and uniform. Matures in about 115 to 120 days, according to soil, location and season. Plant by May 1st to 10th, out of the way of frost by September 1st to 15th.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents, postpaid; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Ear corn, \$3.00 per bushel, in bushel crates. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.

Sutton's Corn Grows

Favorite White

Sutton's Favorite has few equals. We know what this corn is—we have tried it under all conditions—and always find it “delivers the goods.” It will fill as many of the requirements for a profitable white variety as any we have ever raised and we offer it to our customers knowing that they will find it all that we claim. It is a favorite in the South and as far north as Peoria, Ill. It will get out of the way of frost in from 110 to 115 days, according to soil, location and season. This corn is a vigorous grower, stalks range 10 to 12 feet high, with full, dark foliage; ears from 4 to 5 feet from the ground, with two ears on many stalks. Ears early. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long, sound and heavy; grains one-half of an inch deep, and from 14 to 20 rows. Cob small, pure white, and firm. Ears uniform in size from butt to tip and fills out completely at the ends. Get as large a corn as possible that will stand the drouth that so often cuts the crop in two or ruins it altogether. This famous corn will yield 85 bushels under favorable conditions. Is the very best corn for the silo.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents, postpaid; one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.50; one bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks free. Ear corn, \$3.00 per bushel, in bushel crates. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.

Mitchell, Ind., October, 1914.

Your corn came up very well indeed. Had a nice stand. We had a very dry season, but in spite of that, have a fair crop of corn for our country, having made a fine growth after August 10th, when our rains came.

HOLMES BROS.

Tab, Ind., Feb., 1914.

I got 7½ bushels of your Reid's Yellow Dent last year and I think it all grew. Was a better stand and got more corn at husking time than I did from my own seed. If possible, send me 10 bushels this year. I want seed from you every year. I think it pays.

J. D. HAMILTON.

Lyons, Ind., December, 1913.

I liked the seed corn I bought of you two years ago. Send us your catalog as we are thinking of making a larger order this spring.

JOHN B. CLARK.

Monticello, Ill., Dec. 13, 1913.

I will need seed corn this year. I bought 8 bushels of seed corn of you last year and was well pleased with it.

H. W. HOFFHINES.

Wolcott, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1914.

We had a good crop this year and was well satisfied with the Leaming seed corn purchased of you.

JENKINS & TAYLOR.



A PEN OF FAVORITE WHITE

Sutton's Corn Grows

Iowa Silvermine

This popular variety, originated in 1890 by J. H. Beagley, is the earliest maturing of the white varieties we have for sale. We have found the corn to be remarkably free from barren stalks and to do especially well on the lighter soils. The ear runs very cylindrical, about 9 inches in length. The kernel is deep, with a crease dent, and covers a medium-



IOWA SILVERMINE (AN EARLY WHITE)

sized cob. It has a tendency toward grain rather than fodder production, the plant food in the ground going directly to feeding the ear.

PRICES: One ear, 40 cents; shelled, one-half bushel, \$1.50. One bushel, to any amount, \$2.50 per bushel. Ear corn, in crates, \$3.00 per bushel. No order for less than one bushel accepted in ear.



Martinsville, Ill., October, 1914.

I am well pleased with the seed corn that I got from you. My corn will average 45 to 60 bushels per acre and I think that very good for this season.

CLAUDE TAGGART

Wellington, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

The seed I bought of you last spring was entirely satisfactory. I bought every kernel that I planted and think it paid me in the end. Of course it was a dry season but the corn filled exceedingly well.

Wishing you success and prosperity and if at any time I can do you any good, you may feel at liberty to refer anyone to me.

BLAINE HOUMES.

Monticello, Ill., Oct. 13, 1914.

I have had good luck with the seed I purchased of you, considering the season. We had no rain to speak of all summer and still my corn will make 45 bushels per acre. Some of the farmers who planted home grown seed will average about 10 to 15 less to the acre.

LEWIS MEYER.

Roodhouse, Ill., October, 1914.

Seed corn was alright, had a good stand and promised fair, but drought and chinch bugs hurt us in this section and our crop is light.

A. J. STEELMAN.

Fairview, Ill., October, 1914.

The corn I received last spring was all O. K. Had good success with it.

ELMER VINCAMP.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 13, 1914.

I was more than pleased with the seed corn that I purchased of your firm in April, 1914. I believe every kernel grew and I have a good yield and excellent quality. At this date, the corn is very dry, in fact is in better shape than I have seen corn in falls before. I surely would recommend anyone wanting seed corn of quality and good strong germinating power to buy of your firm as I have bought seed corn of you for a good many years and I feel that when I get seed corn there I will get more than my money's worth.

GEO. G. WHIPPLE.

Sutton's Corn Grows

A decorative border consisting of a row of corn cobs runs horizontally across the page, separating the title from the main text.

Seed Corn Soil

We grow our seed corn on a rich sandy loam. This soil matures corn better than heavy black loam. That is why we are located at this point. The seed from this soil is earlier in maturing and naturally stronger in germination.

Sutton Company Known All Over the World

During a recent trip to Chicago, W. G. and C. E. Huse attended a vaudeville performance at the Majestic theater. During the evening an Australian sketch was given and a motion picture of a wood chopping contest shown. In the timber background of the picture was a seedcorn crate on which was plainly shown, "The G. D. Sutton Seed Co., Mason City, Ill., U. S. A."

Thus the crate shipped from Mason City was photographed in Australia and shown in Chicago. "The Sun Never Sets on Sutton's Corn," one of the local company's lines, is thus vividly verified.—Mason City Times, Oct., 1914.



GRADING AND SACKING OUR SHELLED SEED

Sutton's Corn Grows



Relation of Shape of Ear to Yield of Corn

The superintendent of the Texas substation at Temple, after a careful study of the relation of shape of ear to yield of corn, concludes that slightly tapering parent ears give the highest yield. This is in accord with the results of experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, in which extremely tapering ears gave slightly higher results than cylindrical ears. High yields were associated with comparatively smooth kernels of slightly more than average depth



SECTION OF ONE OF OUR DRYING ROOMS, SHOWING OUR HANGERS

and of medium horniness. The yield increased with an increase in the total weight of the ear as determined by slight increase in length, amount of grain, and rather marked increase in weight of cob.

In experiments at the Ohio and Nebraska experiment stations it was found that the highest yields were obtained with medium to medium long ears. Poorly filled butts and tips were more frequently associated with high yields than well filled, but high yields were more frequently associated with well filled butts than with well filled tips. "The old score card placed much emphasis on good filling of butts and tips, but for several years past investigators have been getting away from this idea. It has been found that these characters, when highly developed, are usually so developed at the expense of more valuable characters, such as yield, constitution, etc." There appeared to be no relation between yield and shelling percentage and circumference and width or thickness of kernel.—Vol. 1, No. 27, Weekly News Letter, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

Sutton's Corn Grows

What They Say of Our Corn

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 19, 1914.

The corn I received from you this spring was highly satisfactory in germination. Got a good stand and have good corn considering the season. I feel well paid for the investment.

D. S. GENDERS.

Hopedale, Ill., Oct. 17, 1914.

The seed corn bought of you was all right in every particular as it has always been before. Will send you an order for next year's seed a little later.

J. H. HENDERSON.

Tuscola, Ill., Oct. 16, 1914.

Last fall when I talked of buying seed corn, a catalog was sent to me from your firm. I mentioned the name to Mr. Ed. Benner, my neighbor, and he told me he had raised white corn from your seed house for years. This gave me a boost and I made up my mind to give your seed a trial. The seed came to me in fine shape and I now have 110 acres of fine well filled ears that will average 60 bushels. I advise all farmers wanting good seed corn to give G. D. Sutton Co. a trial.

O. D. ABERCROMBIE.

Sinclair, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

Had a splendid stand of corn. It grew well and did fine until the dry weather set in. Think it will make half a crop. It is good corn. Will want more in the spring. May come up and see you.

J. F. MAHON.

Breckenridge, Ill., Oct. 10, 1914.

The seed corn I got of you just came up fine and I got a nice stand.

LAYTON GROOMS.

Made Him a Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Eli Cleveland, who was in the city looking after his corn crop, said, "I believe that the pure bred corn which I got from G. D. Sutton has made me 2,000 bushels extra on my crop this year. I have kept track of the increase over ordinary seed, because I was skeptical when I first begun using pure bred seed corn, but the results pay big interest on the investment."—Mason City Times, 1911.

It Grew In Spite of the Weather.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 1, 1911.

Your seed corn was all you recommended it to be. The results were good as almost every grain of it grew in spite of the dry weather.

JAS. SULLIVAN.

Towanda, Ill., Oct. 26, 1914.

The seed bought of you last spring was very good. We got a very good and even stand. Had prospect for bumper crop had season been favorable. As it is, we have an average crop and quality is very good.

H. V. HILTS.

Girard, Ill., Oct. 25, 1914.

I can recommend you as a reliable seed firm. I have planted your corn the last two years and it makes a good strong growth.

WALTER BRUBAKER.

Robinson, Ill., Feb. 2, 1914.

The corn I got of you in May, 1913, was the best I ever planted. I think every grain grew. It made about 40 to 45 bushels an acre. It was planted on thin ground. Will want more seed in the spring.

ED. KNAPP.



A BREEDING BLOCK SHOWING ITS ISOLATION. WE ISOLATE ALL OUR PLOTS

Sutton's Corn Grows

What They Say of Our Corn

Midland City, Ill., Aug., 1914.

Was well pleased with the seed and I got an extra good stand of corn from same.
U. H. HUMPHREYS.

DeLand, Ill., July 20, 1914.

Enclosed find check for \$40 in payment of balance of seed corn. Thanking you very much for the favor. Seed was very satisfactory.
EARL BRAGG.

Rochester, Ill., June 5, 1914.

The seed corn you sent me was extra good and everybody was pleased with same. Could ask for no better stand than was obtained from your seed.
G. A. WOLFORD.

Mason City.

To my mind Sutton's Favorite White is the best corn grown. I have had splendid results during the years I have been raising it and have purchased seed of you each year.
WM. PATTERSON.

Weldon, Ill., Jan. 2, 1914.

I have used your seed corn several years and always had good results.
W. S. SHEARER.

Stonington, Ill., Dec. 20, 1913.

The 34 bushels of seed corn I received from you sure has done well considering the season. Am in the market for more seed this spring. The G. D. Sutton Company at Mason City, is the place to get it.
L. F. DOYLE.

Ordered for Eight Years.

Paris, Ill., Jan. 14, 1914.

I have ordered seed corn from you for eight years and have never failed to get a stand.
A. D. FIDLER.

Bethany, Ill., Oct. 10, 1914.

The seed corn was satisfactory and I received very good results.
O. C. HOSKINS.

Stronghurst, Ill., Oct. 16, 1914.

The seed corn I got from you last spring was good. I am well pleased with it and will say a good word for you whenever I can.
J. M. NEFF.

Dewey, Ill., Oct. 23, 1914.

I think the seed corn was good. I had a fine stand of corn and as good a crop as could be expected on account of dry weather.
L. F. PUTNAM.

El Paso, Ill., Jan. 30, 1914.

I have bought corn of you for the last two years and it has always done well with me.
WM. EFT.

Jerseyville, Ill., Dec., 1913.

I have bought corn of you several times and always got a good stand.
H. C. HARMON.

Hartsburg, Ill., Dec. 3, 1913.

The 5 bushels of Sutton's White Dent corn which I purchased of you last spring all grew and was fine and dandy.
GEO. W. COORTS.

Fisher, Ill., Dec. 26, 1913.

Would like your price list for 1914. Have used your seed corn for three years and was well pleased with it.
WM. HARTER.

Waverly, Ill., Nov. 15, 1913.

I have bought seed corn from you several times and have been well pleased with the corn. Will need more seed next spring.
MARTIN FEORE.

Amboy, Ill., Nov. 17, 1913.

I would like to have 10 bushels of shelled corn. I got some seed last year through Mr. Wm. Ayers of Stanford. I liked it fine.
JAMES N. GARRETT.

Chattsworth, Ill., Oct., 1913.

I find your seed just as you recommend it for growth.
I. N. SHARP.

Grafton, Ill., April 28, 1914.

I have bought my seed from you ever since I began farming and if possible don't want to get it elsewhere.
R. D. ALLEMANG.

Moweaqua, Ill., May 16, 1914.

I beg to thank you for your extra effort to fill my order. You have always been courteous in our dealings these many years and I assure you I fully appreciate the fine quality of seed you send. I have been stung at some places on seed corn (not being fit to plant) but never at Sutton's.
IRA T. BAIRD.

Colusa, Ill., March 17, 1914.

We have all used your seed corn before and find it the best we can get.
D. I. RILEY AND SONS.

Mattoon, Ill., Feb. 1, 1914.

I have planted your seed of the Favorite type of white corn and it is certainly a good yielding corn and a good cattle corn as well as for the market. It will out-yield the famous Boone County White for me.
C. C. ASHWORTH.

Piasa, Ill., Jan. 29, 1914.

I received my seed corn and am well pleased with it. I am sending an order for neighbor for 5 bushels of Boone County White shelled.
CHAS. BARNES.

Oakland, Ill., Jan. 20, 1914.

Enclosed find order for seed corn. It has been two years since I have sent you people an order. But I was pleased with the corn. It was all seed corn.
W. J. HAWKINS.

Sutton's Corn Grows

What They Say of Our Corn

Orleans, Ind., Oct. 10, 1914.

The corn crop in this part of the country is usually very poor, but on our two farms three miles apart, one had a little rain and we will have 60 bushels of Boone County White per acre. On the other where we had absolutely no rain until August 25th, the corn being too far along to do it any good except in the low ground that was not quite past redemption. However, on our low basins, we have very fine corn. While this is the first time I ever bought shelled seed corn, I am surprised at the type of the ears. As great a per cent of the good corn is as good a type as I ever grew from ear corn. Two years ago I bought 9 bushels of Boone County Reid of you and had such good corn that I planted from my own crop the next year, but last year being so dry, I bought again, taking the shelled because it was cheaper and under the same guarantee, and will say that I was not only well pleased but surprised at results.

CARTER & INGRAM.

Daleville, Ind., Oct. 12, 1914.

I was well pleased with the seed corn I got of you. Had a perfect stand and have been gathering some of as fine seed corn as I ever raised, while the drought in our country was the worst I ever experienced. I have about 40 acres of good black creek bottom land that I think will average 60 bushels or better. I have one 10 acre field of this that I used fertilizer on and feel safe in saying that part of the field will make 100 bushels per acre. I feel that the money I spent for seed corn was a good investment.

LUTHER SWANGER.

Perrysville, Ind., Oct. 29, 1914.

I got an excellent stand of corn from your seed and a good crop considering the dry weather of this season. You will likely get an order from me later.

FRANK E. COX.

Perrysville, Ind., Oct. 19, 1914.

I am very well pleased with the seed corn I received of you. I got an extra good stand and it grew fine considering the season. I tried to give it a good test. I planted it in two different fields, also at different dates. Owing to the dry summer, my first planting will make about 30 bushels, the last planting about 60 bushels. Was very much pleased with the seed corn.

H. H. SMITH.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1914.

Have been planting your seed for years and find it O. K.

A. T. WILKINS.

Brooks, Iowa, Jan. 15, 1914.

Seed corn purchased from you heretofore has always made good for me.

F. T. WEST.

Lyons, Ind., Oct. 21, 1914.

My neighbors and I ordered seed corn of you last spring and are well pleased with the results. I received first premium on white corn at the Lyons Agricultural Fair this fall. When in need of seed corn, will always remember The G. D. Sutton Co.

JOHN B. CLARK.

Ft. Jennings, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1913.

The seed I purchased of you last spring was O. K. I had a good stand, but the season was a poor one and there was very little corn in the country. My corn ranks among the best that I have seen.

JACOB H. YENNER.

Orleans, Ind., Oct. 12, 1914.

In answer to your inquiry will say that we have used your seed corn for the past four years and have always found it to be all that you represented it to be. We have never failed to get a good stand which is remarkable, considering the drought this section has experienced the last two years. You may continue to expect our order for the following year.

JENKINS BROS.

Talbot, Ind., Oct. 12, 1914.

I am well pleased with the seed corn you shipped to me. It gave me a good stand but the dry weather and hot winds damaged it some. I will have an average yield of about 40 bushels per acre. I think your seed is alright and expect to order from you when in need of good seed.

D. B. ORR.

Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

Seed corn was alright. Was well pleased with it.

F. A. WARNER.



CORNER OF A SHIPPING ROOM

Sutton's Corn Grows

Letters From Everywhere

Lacona, Ia., Oct. 20, 1913.

The seed corn I purchased from you last year was just simply perfect. I never had a better stand at any time. I have purchased seed corn from you three different times and have never planted stronger-germinating seed than I purchased from you.
J. L. HEAVNER.

Bedford, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1913.

Will say that we had a very dry season this year, but the seed corn I got of you was all that I expected or better. Got a good stand and it made a better crop than some other that I planted.

ELMER N. JARVIS.

Lexington, N. C.

Our corn has stood the drouth fine and we have had a fine yield. We are very much pleased with the results obtained from the use of your seed corn and here have no criticisms to offer. Wishing you every success, I am,

GEO. F. HEDRICKS.

Perry, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1913.

The seed corn I bought of you was all right.

M. D. ALLARD.

Lincoln, Neb., October, 1913.

The seed corn I got from you last spring was very good. Almost every kernel grew. I had a perfect stand.

F. W. LUNSMAN.

Big Rock, Tenn., October, 1913.

The seed corn that I bought of you last spring was entirely satisfactory. If it had not been that I bought corn of you, my crop of 75 acres would have been a complete failure this year.

W. E. BARNETT.

King Ferry, N. Y., October, 1913.

I am well pleased with the seed corn (Improved Leaming) that I purchased of you last spring.

JOHN I. BOWER.

Beloit, Wis.

Your seed corn turned out good, only a little late for this county. Will try again. Please send catalog.

JOHN LOEFFLER.

Rector, Ork., Sept. 19, 1911.

I was well pleased with the seed corn I purchased from you last spring. We have had a bad season for corn in this locality, but it will make at least 40 bushels on an average.

J. F. WOOLF.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 25, 1911.

I am glad to tell you that the White Dent seed corn I bought of you has more than pleased me. I will make twice as much to the acre as I did last year, and I know it is owing to my buying your improved seed corn. My neighbors say they will buy some next year.

J. E. JONES.



SACK PICKING SEED CORN

Sutton's Corn Grows

Letters From Everywhere

Bainbridge, Ind., Oct. 12, 1914.

We are well pleased with the seed corn which we received of you last spring. I think every grain grew. This was not a good corn season through here, but our corn will make 50 bushels or better to the acre.

FRANK BETTIS.

Iona, Okla., Oct. 1, 1910.

Your seed corn pleased me very much.

O. J. ARMS.

Jefferson, Okla., Oct. 1, 1910.

The seed corn I bought of you gave entire satisfaction.

GUY M. NEAL.

Bethel, Ohio, September, 1911.

The Ear Corn Seed Co.:—Was very much pleased with the Boone County White corn we received and when planted came up making a beautiful stand of corn.

A. S. McCARTY.

Mount Vista, Md., October, 1910.

The corn was very much better than we expected. The Reid's Yellow Dent is making 90 bushels to the acre.

WM. CHAMINGS.

Byrdstown, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1911.

The Ear Corn Seed Co.:—Your corn is all you claim for it. It is O. K.

S. M. TURNER.

Byron, Neb., Oct. 3, 1910.

I am well satisfied with the seed corn.

GEO. A. POPPE.

Edmond, Okla., Oct. 4, 1910.

The seed corn did well.

W. L. SITLINGTON.

Elwood, Ill., Oct. 3, 1910.

I am well pleased with your seed corn.

J. E. DOYLE.

Rock Ridge, Va., Feb., 1911.

I like your corn fine. The yield was better than native corn.

H. C. SWEET.

Marshfield, Ind., Oct. 3, 1913.

The five bushels of White Dent which I ordered of you last spring arrived in good condition and was as fine a bunch of corn as I ever saw. Got full 95% of a stand and it stood the drouth fine and will have an average yield. It certainly had a strong germ.

ONNIE CHAVERS.

Conneatville, Pa., May 19, 1910.

The corn is in fine condition and tested 100% according to my test.

F. A. HALL.

Winchester, Ky., Oct. 14, 1914.

The seed corn I purchased from you last spring has been very satisfactory. I had a good stand and the growth was fine, but the drought was fearful just when rain was needed worst. However, it came in time to make what I think will be a 40 bushel crop. Had there been plenty of moisture two or three weeks sooner, I think the yield would have been from 75 to 100 bushels per acre.

STANLEY T. PREWITT.

Trimble, Ill., Nov. 1914.

I received my seed corn in good shape. It was fine corn and I think nearly every grain sprouted. Will have a fair crop considering the season. When in need of seed corn you may be sure of my order.

WM. R. YORK.

Atwood, Ill., Nov. 1, 1914.

I have had very good success with the seed corn I received from you. I sent for enough White Dent to plant my whole crop and it is husking out between 45 and 50 bushels.

JESSE E. BOWEN.

Media, Ill., Oct. 18, 1914.

I liked your seed corn fine. Had a good stand. Anyone buying seed corn would make no mistake in buying of your firm.

JAMES BARRY.



FAVORITE WHITE (SEE PAGE 20)

Sutton's Corn Grows

We Pay Your Railroad Fare and Other Expenses If You Visit Us

We will pay railroad fare and all other expenses to anyone not farther away than fifty miles who comes to us and purchases fifty bushels of seed corn, either ear or shelled, or we will pay all his expenses if he comes and doesn't buy and finds that we have misrepresented our corn or method of keeping it. Several neighbors can club together and send some live responsible man who can personally see just what we have and how we keep it. If you live farther from us than fifty miles, we will pay that part of expenses on same conditions as above.



DETASSELING A BREEDING BLOCK

The European War

The European war is bound to make corn a high price next year. So you cannot afford to plant any but the best seed and also increase your acreage to the limit. It will pay you big and you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.



Carrollton, Ill., November, 1914.

I have had real good luck with your Boone County White seed corn. I took corn to the Greene County Fair four years straight and got three first premiums, one second premium with sweepstakes twice.

JOHN PITTUS.

Monticello, Ill., Oct. 18, 1914.

The White Dent seed corn that I got from you last spring was fine in every respect and I got a good stand in spite of the dry weather. I think it will average between 50 and 60 bushels per acre on 110 acres this dry year.

JOHN DOSS.

Sutton's Corn Grows

Where Our Orders Come From

We receive orders from every State in the Union and all foreign countries where corn is grown. **REMEMBER—WE ARE THE LARGEST SEED CORN FIRM IN THE WORLD.**



CORNER OF A SHIPPING ROOM

Rantoul, Ill., October 15, 1914.

The seed corn I purchased of you last spring, I am glad to say, came up fine. Every grain grew and the corn looked fine from the start. The people kept close watch of it all summer. The soil man for the county, C. H. Oathout picked this field for the seed corn demonstration. There were twenty-five present. They all said they knew of no better field considering the dry year. Several spoke for some of the corn that day. They came for it. I am well pleased with the corn and the prompt service I received from the G. D. Sutton Co.

E. J. MOLLOY.

Bethany, Ill., October, 1914.

I found your seed corn exactly as represented. In fact, it proved better to me than I thought for. Out of 10 bushels of your seed, I planted 100 acres of ground and had seed left. It will make me 50

bushels per acre I am sure. A better stand I would not want and my corn is more uniform than I ever raised before. Will want more seed next spring.

LEWIS DAVIS.

It Pays to Use Our Seed.

Pleasant Plains, Ill., Nov. 4, 1914.

The corn purchased from you last spring proved entirely satisfactory and I obtained almost a perfect stand. In spite of the unfavorable weather throughout the summer the corn yield is very good. Will say some of the corn purchased from you was planted in the same field with seed which I picked from my own corn is outyielding my corn. I obtained a very good stand from my own seed corn but your seed grew better all summer and is yielding better now. Please send me your catalog as soon as it is issued as I intend to buy some more corn from you next spring.

E. J. F. FETZER.

Sutton's Corn Grows



Mason City's Leading Industry

The World-Wide-Known G. D. Sutton Co.—A Visit to the Plants—Local Firm Does Tremendous Business — Supplies Immense Area — Employs Many Men — A Resume of Its Workings

THERE are few who reside within a considerable distance of Mason City that do not know of the G. D. Sutton Company of this city; there are large numbers that perhaps do not realize the tremendous volume of business done by this firm and the immense amount of work and other details annually done by them; the enormous quantity of high grade seed corn shipped to all parts of the earth where corn is grown; the inside workings of the various plants and the large force of men employed by the company.

The Nucleus of the Business.

While the business had its inception here before the birth of the man who now heads the firm; when his father, now Postmaster, T. N. Sutton, shipped carefully selected seed corn to a general seed house about 40 years ago, yet the nucleus of the G. D. Sutton Company dates back to only 16 years ago when a little seed corn drying house was erected on the farm a few miles north-west of Mason City.

Quickly outgrowing its "crib" (the then infant industry attaining remarkably rapid growth), the first seed corn building was erected in Mason City in 1903.

The evolution of the business has been fast and sure. Progressive farmers, quick to take advantage of the chance afforded them to secure seed corn at once scientifically bred, grown and treated, seized the golden opportunity and also passed the good word on to his neighbor, and today the G. D. Sutton Company of Mason City and Geneseo, Illinois, annually sell more seed corn than any other seed company in the world.

How the Business is Handled.

To properly handle this immense volume of business requires a battery of three mammoth buildings, two in this city and one at Geneseo with a combined capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels, a vast acreage comprising at least two thousand acres and the services of a large number of men.

The G. D. Sutton Company furnishes the seed (seven different varieties being handled by them) to up-to-date farmers who grow the corn. An expert is kept busy throughout the season on the various breeding blocks where the ear to row method is maintained. Every alternate row is detasseled and from these plots they select their seed for the next year so that their customers receive seed only one year removed from the breeding block.

Picking and Care of the Corn.

At early husking time the corn is gathered into the big farm wagons and hauled to the seed houses where it is dumped and elevated to the second floor, rough sorted and placed in the drying vaults or on the wire hangers where it is dried by the big hot air furnaces and electric fans. (Of the drying system, an expert from the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on a recent visit said: "It is the most scientific and best arranged drying and ventilating system of any seed corn plant I have ever inspected.") After the corn is thoroughly dried, each ear is carefully inspected, sorted and crated or shelled and shipped to all parts of the world where corn is grown.

—*Mason City Times, November, 1914.*

Sutton's Corn Grows



Please Follow These Instructions When Ordering

Fill Out the Order Blank Very Carefully, enclosing check, postoffice order, express money order or draft on New York, Chicago or St. Louis. Stamps acceptable on orders for less than \$1.00.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly. Oftentimes we receive orders on which the address is so poorly written that we cannot fill the order. Sometimes the writer forgets to put in his postoffice, and we have to hold the shipment until he writes again, with considerable feeling, because we haven't acknowledged his order. This can all be avoided by writing your name and address plainly.

Our Terms Are Cash With Order. We cannot open accounts, as our orders are very great during corn season, and we are very busy filling cash orders. If the corn is not satisfactory, we will return your money. If your freight station is a prepay station you must include freight with your order.



HAULING CRATES TO SEED HOUSES. IT TAKES THOUSANDS OF THESE BOXES TO HANDLE OUR ORDERS FOR SEED CORN

THE G. D. SUTTON COMPANY

THE LARGEST SEED CORN
FIRM IN THE WORLD

MASON CITY

ILLINOIS

When you buy Sutton Seed Corn, you are dealing with a reliable firm and getting guaranteed seed. We grow all our seed under our personal supervision.

Read

WHAT OUR BANKERS SAY

Mason City, Ill., January 8, 1914.

To Whom It May Concern :

We have personally known G. D. Sutton, C. A. McHarry and L. K. Ellsberry, of our city, for years, and cheerfully recommend them to all, as being honest and reliable in all respects, and we believe that they will sustain any statement they make in their seed catalogue.

FRED W. BUEHRIG, Cashier,
Central Illinois Bank.

JOHN FREEMAN, President,
Farmers' State Bank.

And Now Read

THE SUTTON GUARANTEE

We guarantee our corn to be pure bred and as free from foreign pollination as possible, perfectly matured, and of highest germinating powers, and we guarantee it to go out in first-class condition, as we carefully examine each ear. If any seed is received from us which is not satisfactory in every respect, it may be returned at our expense and money will be refunded. All corn may be kept ten days and tested in any manner and if for any reason it is not satisfactory it may be returned and money refunded; under no circumstances will we refund any money or receive corn back that has been kept longer than ten days. We can't and won't be responsible for corn in a thousand different hands for longer than ten days. If it is good, then it is up to the customer to keep it good. We will not be responsible for a crop, either. There are many reasons for crop failure. We guarantee the seed to be good; that is all we can do. WE DO NOT GUARANTEE ANY CORN TO MATURE AT A CERTAIN TIME, as the season and location changes the time of maturing to such a great extent. We give you our best judgment as to time of maturing, also letters from our customers.

Your order will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Sutton's Corn Grows



Sutton Seed Corn Annual

The G. D. Sutton Co.

Largest Seed Corn Firm
in the World

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS